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GIST OF KURUKSHETRA

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Shankar IAS Academy™

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1. FINANCIAL INCLUSION: MAJOR INITIATIVES

What is the need for Financial Inclusion?

- The world famous economist Dr. Amartya Sen aptly said, "Poverty is the deprivation of opportunity."
- It clearly points towards the enormous significance of financial inclusion in a vast and diverse country like India.
- Once the financially vulnerable segments of society are part of the mainstream financial system, they have access to microcredit to generate additional income streams;
- to channel their savings into investments and create assets; to buy insurance products that protect them financially in times of disease, disability and death;
- and to help fund their children's education.

What is Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)?

- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on 28 August 2014.
- PMJDY is a national mission on financial inclusion started with an integrated approach to bring about comprehensive financial inclusion and

provide banking services to all households in the country.

- The scheme ensures access to a range of financial services like availability of basic savings bank account, access to need based credit, remittance facility, insurance and pension.
- It covers both urban and rural areas and those who open account get indigenous debit cards (RuPay card).
- Account can be opened in any bank branch or Business Correspondent (or Bank Mitra) outlet at zero balance. Every bank account is on Core Banking System (CBS) of banks.
- Mobile banking, using USSD facility available on even basic feature phones is also being supported.
- A facility of call centre and toll-free number is available nationwide.
- The main features of PMJDY include Rs. 5,000 overdraft facility for Aadhaar-linked accounts and a RuPay Debit Card with inbuilt Rs. 1 lakh accident insurance cover.

What are the other initiatives?

- **Financial Literacy programme**, which aims to take basic financial education up to village level is provided for better understanding of the whole mechanism.



- The Financial Inclusion mission also envisages extension of **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** under various government schemes through bank accounts of the recipients.
- **Kisan Credit Cards (KCC)** have also been linked with the Rupay platform.
- Micro insurance and unorganized sector pension schemes like **Swavalamban** through the Business Correspondents have also been included for the second phase of the program.
- Another significant milestone is **Atal Pension Yojana (APY)** launched on 9 May 2015 by the Prime Minister to address the longevity risks among the workers in unorganized sector who are not covered under any statutory social security scheme.
- Based on the success and popularity of Varishtha Pension Bima yojana 2003, Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana 2014 and to protect elderly persons aged above 60 against a future fall in their interest income due to the uncertain market conditions and also provide social security during old age, a simplified scheme of assured pension of 8 per cent called **Pradhan Mantri Vayavandana Yojana (PMVVY)** is being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- While introducing **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana** in Budget 2015, all individual (single or joint) bank account holders in the age group of 18-70 years have been made eligible to join this scheme at a nominal premium of Rs. 12 per annum per member.
- Recognizing the challenges, the vulnerable sections of our society face in obtaining loan for setting up their enterprises, the **Stand Up India Scheme** has been launched by Government of India on 5 April 2016 under which, bank loans between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 1 crore are given to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise in manufacturing, services or the trading sector.
- As a part of **Beti Bachhao Beti Padhao** scheme of the present government, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana came into being in 2015, enabling parents to meet the major future expenses such as higher education and marriage of their girl children plus offering tax benefits as well.
- In a country like India, where around 55 million MSME units employ more than 12 crore people, the present



Government rightly took the initiative of **MUDRA Scheme** with the motive of bringing small business entities involved in trading, manufacturing and service sectors in the ambit of formal banking.

2. CLEAN AND RENEWABLE ENERGY INITIATIVES

What is KUSUM Yojana?

- Recently, the Government of India has launched Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan - KUSUM with the objective of providing financial and water security to farmers.
- This scheme has three components which include 10,000 MW of decentralized ground-mounted, grid-connected renewable power plants; installation of 17.50 lakh standalone solar-powered agriculture pumps and solarisation of 10 lakh grid-connected solar powered agriculture pumps.
- This is a unique scheme in terms of direct employment potential.
- Besides increasing self employment, this scheme is likely to generate employment opportunity equivalent to 6.31 lakh jobs for skilled and unskilled workers.
- Renewable power plants of capacity 500 KW to 2 MW will be set up by individual farmers, cooperatives,

panchayats or Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) on their barren or cultivable lands.

- The power generated will be purchased by the distribution company at feed in tariffs determined by respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission.
- The scheme will open a stable and continuous source of income to the rural land owners. Performance based incentives at Rs. 0.40 per unit for five years to be provided to distribution companies.
- The scheme will have substantial environmental impact in terms of savings of carbon dioxide emissions.
- All three components of the scheme combined together are likely to result in saving of about 27 million tonnes of carbon dioxide emission per annum.
- One component of the scheme on standalone solar pumps may result in saving of 1.2 billion liters of diesel per annum and associated savings in the foreign exchange due to reduction of import of crude oil.

What are the other initiatives?

- The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has introduced a new scheme **Sustainable Rooftop Implementation for Solar Transfiguration of India - SRISTI**, to



incentivize the installation of rooftop solar projects in India. SRISTI scheme aims to achieve a national solar rooftop target of 40 GW till 2021-2022.

- A **National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy** has been launched recently to provide a framework for promotion of large grid connected wind-solar PV hybrid system for efficient utilization of transmission infrastructure and land.
- It also aims at reducing the variability in renewable power generation and achieving better grid stability.
- The Policy also provides for flexibility in share of wind and solar components in hybrid project, subject to the condition that, rated power capacity of one resource be at least 25 per cent of the rated power capacity of other resource for it to be recognized hybrid project.
- The Policy also permits use of battery storage in the hybrid project for optimising the output and further reduce the variability.
- **Green Energy Corridor** is another initiative of Government of India for evacuation of large scale renewable energy for which Intra State Transmission System (ISTS) was proposed.
- ISTS is being implemented by eight renewable rich states of Tamil Nadu,

Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

3. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT : A NEW PARADIGM

What is Empowerment?

- Empowerment is the process which confers power on individuals over their own lives, in their society, and in their communities.
- It signifies promotion in the social, economic, spiritual or political status of an individual. In the context of women, it is an exercise in enhancing their educational, economic, social, political, and health status.
- For empowering Indian women, our Constitution endorses equality to women and requires the State to assimilate steps to protect rights of women.

What are the measures taken for Health Empowerment?

- **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY):** This maternity benefit programme PMMVY was launched by the Government in 2016 and Ministry of Women and Child Development was entrusted to implement it.



- It provides cash transfer (conditional) for expecting and lactating women.
- It also ensures that the wage loss of women during the pregnancy gets compensated.
- The scheme fosters care and utilization of institutional services during child birth.
- **Maternity Care Act:** The Maternity Benefit Act originally provided maternity benefit of 12 weeks, out of which up to 6 weeks could be claimed before the expected date of delivery.
- In 2017, the law was amended extending this period to 26 weeks and revising the period of 6 weeks to 8.
- **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA):** The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare introduced PMSMA with an objective to ensure provision of antenatal care to pregnant women.
- It pledges ante natal care services to women in their 2nd or 3rd trimesters of pregnancy in an institutional set up.
- It also encourages participation of private sector in ensuring these services to expecting mothers.
- **National Nutrition Mission:** To improve the nutritional status of pregnant women, lactating women, adolescent girls and children in the

age group of 0-6 years, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India initiated a programme named National Nutrition Mission.

- The aim of this mission was to address the serious issue of stunting, malnutrition, anaemia and low birth weight amongst newborns.
- **Mission Indradhanush:** Mission Indradhanush was initiated in December 2014 with an aim to ensure full immunization for women and children.
- This immunization programme was further intensified and in 2017 it led to the launch of Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI).

What are the measures taken for Social Security and Empowerment?

- **Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative :** Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya (SBSV) initiative was launched by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India in 2014 with the objective to provide access to toilet facilities separately to both boys and girls.
- **Swachh Bharat Mission:** Under this programme, household-owned and community-owned toilets were constructed to eliminate open defecation.



- The Mission also seeks to establish a mechanism of monitoring toilet use.
- The mission is expected to help India reach Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6), laid down by the UN in 2015.
- **Ujjwala Yojana:** To meet the basic needs of women belonging to lower economic strata, especially from BPL families, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was introduced in 2016.
- The objective of this scheme was to distribute 50 million LPG connections to women belonging to this category.
- The scheme aims to provide clean fuel in the form of LPG to women who are below poverty line, hitherto using unclean cooking fuels with attendant harm.
- **Pradhan Mantri Awas yojana (PMAY):** This ambitious programme was introduced to provide housing facilities to all by 2022.
- Under the PMAY the ownership of a house is mandated to be in the name of the woman of the family.
- **Passport Rules:** Under the new rules, women do not have to produce such a certificate for processing of passport application.
- It permits a woman to either use her father's or mother's name on the application form.
- **Working Women Hostels:** This scheme was introduced to ensure safety and convenience of working women.
- Purpose of this scheme was to provide accommodation, which was located at a convenient place and also has a day care arrangement for their children.
- **What are the initiatives taken for Financial Security and Empowerment ?**
- **Pradhan Mantri Mudra yojana (PMMY):** This scheme, with the help of small financial banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and micro finance institutions, provides loans up to Rs.10,00,00 to small entrepreneurs.
- Major beneficiaries (78 per cent) of this scheme have been women entrepreneurs.
- **Stand-Up India:** Stand-Up India was introduced to promote economic security and entrepreneurship.
- The aim of this programme is to extend helping hand in preparation of project plan to avail loans from the bank between 10 lakh to 1 crore.
- Under this scheme, banks are mandated to include at least one



Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch, for establishing a greenfield business.

- **Sukanya Samridhi yojana:** The government introduced this new scheme as a part of Beti Bachao Beti padhao campaign.
- This is a small deposit scheme exclusively for the welfare of the girl child.
- It is an incentive to the parents to create funds to meet the educational need of their girl child.
- It also proposes to take care of the marriage expenses of their daughter.
- **Mahila E-Haat:** A bilingual portal Mahila E-Haat was launched on 7 March 2016, by the Ministry of Women & Child Development.
- It provides web based marketing platform to leverage technology for the display of the products/services made/manufactured/ undertaken by the entrepreneurs who were women.

4. SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

What are social security schemes?

- Social Security Schemes have been launched with the objective of providing insurance services to the

economically weaker section of society.

- Keeping in mind the lower income group, premium of these schemes have been kept fairly low, so that the benefit of these schemes can reach far and wide to the unreached.

What are the various schemes launched by GOI in this regard?

- **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY),** is financial inclusion program of Government of India which is applicable to 10 to 65 years age group, that aims to expand and make affordable access to financial services such as bank accounts, remittances, credit, insurance and pensions.
- **Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna (PMJJBY)** is a one year Life Insurance Scheme, which is annually renewable, and it provides coverage of Rs. 2 lakh in case of death due to any reason.
- The scheme is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years at the annual premium of Rs. 330.
- **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)** is one year Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.
- It is annually renewable at a premium of Rs. 12 only. The policy offers coverage of Rs.2 lakh in case of death or permanent total disability and Rs.



one lakh for permanent partial disability due to an accident.

- It is available to the people in the age group of 18 to 70 years. So far over 4,500 claims had been disbursed and provided financial relief to the families of affected persons.
- **Atal Pension Yojna (APY)** provides income security, for old people.
- Under this Scheme, the Government guarantees minimum monthly pension ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 from 60 years onwards to the subscriber.
- Government also launched the scheme namely **Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)** to protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to the uncertain market conditions, as also to provide social security during old age.
- The scheme provides an assured return of 8% per annum for 10 years.
- Ministry of Agriculture implements **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)** with a view to provide comprehensive crop insurance cover against non-preventable natural risks at an affordable rate to farmers.
- The scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers and voluntary for non-loanee farmers for notified crops in notified areas.
- Uniform maximum premium of only 2%, 1.5% and 5% of the sum insured to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops, Rabi crops and commercial/horticultural crops respectively.
- **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)** a centrally sponsored scheme provides health coverage upto Rs. 5 lakh per family, per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization to over 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries).
- The **Swachhta Udyami Yojana** extends financial assistance for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Pay and Use Community Toilets in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode and Procurement and Operation of Sanitation related Vehicles.
- NSFDC's **Green Business Scheme** for providing financial assistance has been launched keeping into the concern for the climate change.
- Under this Scheme, loan for unit cost upto Rs.1 lakh at concessional rate of interest will be provided to Scheduled Castes for activities such as e-



rickshaw, Solar Pump and Solar energy powered implements, poly house etc.

- The objective of the **Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for the Scheduled Castes** is to promote entrepreneurship amongst the scheduled castes and to facilitate concessional finances to them.
- A budget of Rs. 200 crores has been allocated to IFCI Limited to facilitate the scheme.

5. EMPOWERING FARMERS THROUGH INITIATIVES IN AGRICULTURE

What is the need for reforms in Agriculture sector?

- The Government has set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022.
- The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rain fed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve doubling of farmers' income in real terms by the year 2022.

- The committee has identified several sources of income growth viz,
- improvement in crop and livestock productivity;
- resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production;
- increase in the cropping intensity;
- diversification towards high value crops;
- improvement in real prices received by farmers;
- shift from farm to non-farm occupations.
- The committee is also looking into the investments in and for agriculture e.g. increasing public investments for agriculture-rural roads, rural electricity, irrigation; the need for policy support to enable investments by corporate sector in agriculture.

What are the measures taken by GOI in this regard?

- **Initiating market reforms** through the State Governments by amending the agriculture marketing regime.
- Encouraging contract farming through the State Governments by promulgating of Model **Contract Farming Act**.
- **22,000 Gramin Haats** are to be upgraded to work as centers of aggregation and for direct purchase of



agricultural commodities from the farmers.

- **Launch of eNAM** initiative to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.
- Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of **Soil Health Cards** to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be optimized. So far more than 15 crore Soil Health Cards have been distributed in two cycles.
- **“Per drop more crop” initiative** under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water.
- “Paramparagat **Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)**” under which organic farming is being promoted. North East is being developed as organic hub.
- A revised farmer friendly **“Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)”** have been launched. The scheme covers various types of risks from pre-sowing to post harvest and the farmers have to pay very nominal premium.
- Under **“Har Medh Par Ped”**, agro forestry is being promoted for supplementing farm income, increase risk management and climate resilient agriculture as an important component of Integrated Farming Systems
- The **Indian Forest Act, 1927** was amended to exclude bamboo from the definition of ‘trees’. Henceforth bamboo grown outside forest area will not be regulated under the provisions of felling and transit rules.
- As a corollary the restructured **National Bamboo Mission** was launched for development of the value chain of bamboo as a measure to strengthen rural economy by linking the producer (farmer) to markets (industry).
- Launch of **PM-Asha scheme** which will ensure MSP to farmers for oilseeds, pulses and copra.
- **Minimum Support Price (MSP)** is notified by the Government for certain crops. Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Government has approved the increase in the MSPs for all Kharif & Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 percent of the cost of production.
- Bee keeping has been promoted under **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)** to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- **Rashtriya Gokul Mission** has been implemented to enhance milk production and productivity of



bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.

- **National Livestock Mission** has been implemented to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.
- Foreseeing high potential in fisheries sector, a **Blue Revolution** with multi dimensional activities mainly focusing on fisheries production, both inland and marine is being implemented.
- The **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)**, one of the eight Missions under the PM's National Action Plan on Climate Change is anchored in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
- The revised strategy document for 2018-2030 was prepared for enhancing preparedness of the agriculture and allied sector towards the challenges posed by climate change.

6. MAKING ELECTRICITY SUSTAINABLE AND AVAILABLE TO ALL

What are the new technical interventions by GOI to bring in transparency in Power administration?

- **SAUBHAGYA** – App for tracking household electrification.
- **Vidyut Pravah** – The Mobile/Web App provides real time information of

current demand met, shortages if any, surplus power available and the prices in Power Exchange.

- **UJALA (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LED`S for All)** – App provides real time updates on the LED distribution happening across the country.
- **UrjaMitra** – monitoring of power availability and sending power cut information through SMS.
- **MERIT**–information pertaining to marginal variable cost and source wise purchase of electricity.
- **UDAY**- Allows people to compare DISCOMs on the basis of 26 major performance parameters.
- **URJA (Urban Jyoti Abhiyaan)** – It is an informative App for Urban Distribution Sector. It captures Consumer centric parameters from the IT systems created under IPDS.
- **TARANG (Transmission App for real time monitoring & Growth)** – It is an IT Web/mobile based platform to provide status of both inter and intra state Transmission Projects in the country. This platform also shows the prospective interstate as well as intra state Transmission Projects.
- **DEEP e-bidding (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price)** – The portal will provide a common e-bidding platform with e-reverse



auction facility to facilitate nationwide power procurement through a wider network so as to bring uniformity and transparency in the process of power procurement.

- **Ash Track**- linking fly ash users and power plants for better ash utilization.

What are the other schemes launched to ensure electricity supply to all?

- **Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana** : Government of India has launched a scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya)" in Sep'17 to achieve universal household electrification in the country at a total cost of Rs. 16,320 crore including gross budgetary support of Rs. 12,320 crores from Government of India.
- The objective of the scheme is to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and urban areas.
- Free of cost electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households with at least one deprivation on the basis of SECC data in rural areas and economically poor households in urban areas would be given.
- Others would be charged a sum of Rs. 500 per household in ten equal instalments with the bill.

- **Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)** : IPDS Scheme aims to provide quality and reliable 24x7 power supply in the urban area.
- So far, projects worth Rs. 26,910 crores covering 3,616 towns have been sanctioned by the Monitoring Committee.
- The IT and technical intervention envisaged in the scheme will not only ensure 24x7 power supply in urban area but will also help in improvement in billing and collection efficiency which will ultimately result in reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses.
- **Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)**, a scheme for financial and operational turnaround of Power Distribution Companies was formulated and launched by the Government in consultation with various stakeholders.
- The scheme aims to provide permanent solution to legacy of debts of approximately Rs.4.3 lakh crores and address potential future losses.
- The scheme also envisages reform measures in all sectors – generation, transmission, distribution, coal, and energy efficiency.



7. SKILLING INDIA THROUGH GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

What are the programs launched by GOI to promote skilling among youth ?

- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** It is one of the flagship schemes of the Ministry aimed at providing free-of-cost skill training to over 1 Crore youth in 4 years in 221+ job roles; offering short term training between 2 months to 6 months.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK):** It is an initiative towards creation of “Model Training Centers” with standardized infrastructure for delivery of skill development training to be opened in every district of India; aiming to make benchmark institutions that can demonstrate aspirational value for competency based skill development amongst key stakeholders- industry and trainees.
- **National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS):** The scheme is aimed to increase the involvement of industries and employers in engaging youth as apprentices and providing on-the-job skill training to create a ready workforce. The government reimburses part of stipend paid by the employer.
- **Establishing Academic Equivalence:** Skill India aims to make skilling aspirational and bring vocational training in equivalence with the academic education system, especially to provide horizontal and vertical mobility pathway to candidates pursuing vocational education.
- **Capacity building in long term skill development:** One of the initiatives towards building capacity of the skill ecosystem is uniform nomenclature of all the skill institutes across country as National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs), and merging of NSTIs, with courses in ITIs, establishment of Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) and inspections and de-affiliation of various ITIs etc.
- **National Skill Training Institute (NSTI):** MSDE also laid down the foundation stone of the first National Skill Training Institute (erstwhile RVTI) in Telangana, Hyderabad by the Hon’ble Vice President of India.
- **Indian Institute of Skills (IIS):** These state-of-the-art centers of excellence are being set up across four regions of India, on the lines of premiere global institutes such as Institute of Technical Education (ITE), Singapore.
- **Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) with Best in Class Employers:** RPL certifies the skills of people with prior



experience or those trained informally. Since 2016, the program has benefitted close to 8 lakh people across the country.

- **SANKALP:** Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) project aims to implement the mandate of the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM), which was launched on 15th July by Ministry of Skill Development through its core sub-missions.
- The project will be implemented in mission mode through World Bank support.
- **STRIVE:** “Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)” is a Rs 2,200 crore – central sector project, with half of the project outlay as World Bank assistance.
- STRIVE is an outcome-based project, marking a shift in government’s implementation strategy in vocational education and training from inputs to results building in a strong shift to an outcome-based skill ecosystem.
- The STRIVE project aims at creating awareness through industry clusters/geographical chambers that would address the challenge of involvement of Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs).
- **National Council for Vocational Education and Training**

(NCVET): The Union Cabinet approved the merger of the existing regulatory institutions in the skills space – National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) into the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET).

- NCVET will regulate the functioning of entities engaged in vocational education and training, both long-term and short-term, and establish minimum standards for the functioning of such entities.
- **Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)** – The JSS component of scheme of support to voluntary agencies for adult education has been transferred from Ministry of Human Resource Development to Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on 2nd July, 2018.
- Jan Shikshan Sansthans are imparting vocational skill training programmes at the door step of the beneficiaries with a minimum cost and infrastructure.
- The JSS are not working in isolation, but also conduct convergence programmes with different departments.